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We have an opportunity and an obligation . . . to insure that all young persons have access from birth until they are fully grown:

To adequate food and medical care, so that they may be healthy, strong, and vigorous;

To housing conducive to family welfare;

To educational and guidance facilities adequate to the maximum development and utilization of their personal capacities;

To protection from employment at too early an age or under conditions detrimental to their health or welfare; and

To social and recreational opportunities adequate to develop self-reliant, socially responsible individuals.

—FRANCES PERKINS, *Secretary of Labor*
International Labor Conference
Philadelphia, April 24, 1944

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
CHILDREN'S BUREAU



THE CHILD

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY



CHILDREN'S BUREAU
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• YOUNG WORKERS IN WARTIME •

Girl-Scout Experimental Farm-Work Camp

By CLAIRE LISKE

Public Relations Division, Girl Scouts

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Children's Bureau believes that the following account of a farm-work camp carried on as an experiment by a youth-serving organization may be of interest to others starting similar projects.

Many of the measures taken at this camp for the protection of young workers, such as careful supervision of living conditions and recreation, safe transportation, medical and nursing care, and trained work leadership in the field, were in line with the standards recommended by the Children's Bureau and other Federal agencies concerned with the safeguarding of young workers in agriculture.

Some of the plans for the camp, however, fell short of the desirable standards. The workers were not guaranteed sufficient income to meet their living costs. The employer did not assume financial responsibility for accident insurance (this was borne by the individual workers), nor for the cost of engaging trained work leaders (this was borne by the organization operating the camp).

The standards recommended by the Children's Bureau and other Federal agencies are listed in Children's Bureau Folder 32, "Good Conditions Make for Good Results When Boys and Girls Work on Farms." (This folder and other information with regard to the standards may be obtained from the Children's Bureau on request.) These standards have recently been recommended also by a joint committee representing the following organizations: Boys' Clubs of America, Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, National Board of Y. W. C. A.'s, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Council of Y. M. C. A.'s, National Federation of Settlements, National Jewish Welfare Board.

The national Girl Scout organization had a dual purpose in setting up a farm-work camp at Wallkill, Ulster County, N. Y., in June 1942: First, to help in meeting the needs of Hudson River valley farmers for help in harvesting the fruit and vegetable crops; second, to study methods of protection for girl workers in a farm-work camp, a type of camp that was new to the Girl Scouts.

As the season went by, each step in carrying out the plan was studied by members of the national Girl Scout staff so that if the plan proved successful it could be made available for the guidance of Girl Scout offices throughout the country.

In 1942 farmers had appealed to young people for help in harvesting the crops; and there were indications of even greater need for help in the following year. The Girl Scout

organization had no question about the ability of high-school-age girls to do certain types of farm work satisfactorily, for this ability had been amply shown in the Girl Scout projects conducted in 49 communities in 1942. Most of these projects had been on a "day haul" basis; that is, girls had been taken to the farms daily, either from the towns where they lived or from Girl Scout camps. In general these groups had been small, and the Girl Scout executives who were charged with the working out of the next year's program felt that in view of the needs of the farmers some way should be found to provide girl workers in larger numbers and to house them in areas where there was a great deal of farm work that girls could do under trained leadership. They also felt that the organization's long experience in setting up and operating camps would be of use in helping to meet the need for housing and supervision of the girls brought to such areas.

These discussions led to the consideration of a work camp, and a preliminary statement was drawn up. It included, briefly, the following plan:

A camp would be set up on a site so located that it would be accessible to a number of farms. Under this arrangement a large number of girls would live together, thus simplifying administration and recreation, and they would be divided into small groups, or units, to go to the various farms, each group working under a trained work leader. One group would remain in camp one day each week and would be responsible for camp housekeeping, including preparation of food, while the other groups worked on the farms; this plan provided variety and a chance for some leisure.

The girls would attend camp for 2-week periods, and registration would be so arranged that at the end of each period some of the girls would remain so that not all the workers would be new.

Precamp suggestions would be sent to each girl as soon as she registered. These would include sources of information on farm living conditions and customs; farm language, tools, produce, marketing; the farmers' place in the food situation; as well as suggestions on desirable attitudes toward the employer and toward the work. Included also would be recommendations with regard to conditioning and discussion of skills that would simplify camp living and farm work.

A Girl Scout committee of adults, made up of volunteers and professional staff, would be appointed to work out administrative details prior to the opening

of the camp and to serve as an advisory group while the camp was in session.

Before further steps were taken the plan was discussed with representatives of the State Farm Manpower Service, the State Education Department, and the Extension Service of the State Department of Agriculture. All these State officials considered the plan sound, and each in turn encouraged its development and made helpful suggestions. Some of the suggestions were: (1) That the planned 2-week camp sessions be expanded to 1-month or 2-month periods in order to get the best work results; (2) that the camp be operated from June 1 to October 1, in order to provide full service for harvesting all the crops in this area; (3) that a pre-camp period be arranged, during which supervisors could learn directly from the farmers the fundamentals of the jobs to be done; (4) that provision be made for having the farmers participate in the planning. The officials agreed that Ulster County was a good location for such a work camp, as the need there was great and the vegetable and fruit growers in that county had much work that would be suitable for girls.

Planning the Details

Meanwhile, investigations of sites had been made, and it was decided that Camp Wendy at Wallkill, the Ulster County Girl Scout Camp, was the most desirable place for the proposed farm camp, and negotiations for the renting of it from the county Girl Scout council were undertaken.¹ (The National Girl Scout organization had arranged to make \$2,000 available as a backlog for the venture.)

These new arrangements were set forth in a revised edition of the plan, and copies were mailed to the three New York State officials who had been consulted, to the United States Employment Service representative for Ulster County, and to the county agricultural-extension agent.

A week later a Girl Scout representative went to Kingston, the county seat, to discuss the plan with the county agent and to call on as many farmers as possible. When she arrived, the county agent had before him questionnaires which had been returned by Ulster County farmers, showing need for more than 6,000 workers from June into October and showing also that the area of greatest need was within a radius of 5 to 20 miles of Camp Wendy.

¹ This camp was fully equipped. The lease included provision for depreciation, insurance on building and equipment, and use of station wagon.

The county agent was sure that there would be ample work in that area for 100 girls from July 1 to October 1, starting with the picking of currants, following with the harvesting of tomatoes and other vegetables, and concluding with apple picking.

As to the plan, the county agent stated that it was the first concrete plan to supply a large group of workers that he had received; that he thought so well of it he had immediately presented it at a meeting of the county agricultural defense committee. The farmers on the committee, he admitted, did not like the idea of having city youngsters as workers. They had had experience with boys the year before. They thought better of the plan, however, when they learned that it included provisions for housing, food, and recreation, and for supervision in the fields, all of which had been lacking the previous year. Largely because of these provisions, the farmers agreed to give the plan a trial, even though many of them still had misgivings.

The county agent and the representative of the State Farm Manpower Service felt that the participation of the farmers in the planning was important, and in a final conference it was agreed that the county agent would arrange for farmer representation on a planning committee to work out final details.

When this committee was set up it included seven farmers, the county agent, two representatives of the United States Employment Service, and representatives of the Girl Scout organization. The committee met twice, and agreed upon the following conditions:

The minimum age of the girls accepted was to be 15. The minimum registration was to be a period of 1 month, preferably longer—2 months or even 3.

The girls were to work from 6 to 8 hours daily, not more than 6 days a week, with an hour for lunch and rest periods as necessary. They were to work in groups or units of eight, each group supervised by a trained work leader provided by the Girl Scout organization.

Transportation from camp to farm was to be by bus. The manager of a local bus line was invited to the second meeting, and he proposed to supply two busses fully insured, to be operated by school-bus drivers. These busses would call for the girls at the camp in time to deliver them at the farms at 8 a. m., pick them up in the late afternoon, and return them to camp. The charge proposed was 50 cents per girl per day. The employers agreed to pay 30 cents of this; the girls, 20 cents.

Placements with the farmers were to be made through the United States Employment Service office at Newburgh.

The employer was to check with the Girl Scout supervisor as to the work done by the girls in her unit each day and was to pay the total sum earned by the unit to the supervisor at the end of the week, or if less than a week, on completion of the job. The supervisor was to turn the money in at the camp office, which would pay the individual workers.

The wages were to be 30 cents an hour for unskilled workers for day work, and at prevailing rates for piece work.

Participation by the farmers in the planning brought forth a number of practical suggestions from them and also a fine cooperative spirit. It was the farmers' suggestion that no girl younger than 15 be included, because they know how hard the work is. It was the farmers also who suggested bus transportation because they knew that many of them did not have adequate insurance, that in many cases their cars and their drivers might not be so safe as those of the bus company. Through the discussions they in turn learned about the Girl Scout standards. They recognized the value of the standards and indicated that they would do all they could to see that these were maintained.

One of the field advisers of the Girl Scout region in which the camp is located was made director of the camp. She proceeded immediately and with great care to assemble a staff consisting of an assistant director, a business manager, a dietitian, a cook, a nurse, a director of water activities and an assistant, and a handy man, as well as a leader and an assistant leader as supervisors for each of the six work groups or units.

Most of the staff were obtained through regular Girl Scout channels, and the work of selection was facilitated by the fact that many good professional workers in this field were interested in the project, since it enabled them to combine camping with practical war work. With the exception of the cook and the handy man, all were college-trained and had excellent experience records.

The camp paid all members of the staff standard full-time salaries, except the unit leaders, to whom it paid only a small weekly sum for their supervisory work because the farmers were to pay them wages for working in the fields with their units.

Recruitment and Selection of Girl Workers

A member of the public-relations division of the National Girl Scout organization was assigned to publicize the camp projects, and announcements were made at five large Girl Scout sectional conferences held at various cities in the region from which girls might be drawn. Stories were released to New York City newspapers, as well as to papers in other key cities in the region, and two radio programs telling about the camp were arranged. Appeals were on the basis of the needs of the farmer and the opportunity for service rather than on a monetary basis.

A folder giving details about the project was mailed out on request, and distributed through Girl Scout offices in the region. This folder told why the camp was being established, where it was located, and how to get there; described its facilities, program, and staff, gave a list of what to bring, and also included the following information:

Age: Age limits are to be 15 to 19 years inclusive.

Applications: Applications will be accepted from members of the Girl Scouts from any region until June 15; after that from any girl within the age limits, with preference given to former Girl Scouts. Nonscouts may put their names on waiting list at any time; their applications will be accepted in order received.

Registration: A girl may register for 1, 2, or 3 months as follows:

Period 1-----	June 29 to July 27.
Period 2-----	July 27 to Aug. 24.
Period 3-----	Aug. 24 to Sept. 28.

Camp fee: Each girl will pay \$10 a week, in advance, \$2 of first week's fee to accompany application. This \$2 registration will be refunded only in case the application is refused.

Wages: Wages will be paid at the prevailing rates for unskilled labor. It is anticipated that wages will cover board.

Work permits: Work permits must be secured, if applicant is under 16, through the superintendent of schools in locality where she attends school.

Insurance: It is recommended that personal accident insurance be carried. A personal accident policy can be secured for \$3 from -----

(name of company)

Health and safety: Applicants must take a physical examination not earlier than 1 week before coming to camp, and the health-certificate blank, which will be mailed with the application blank, must be filled out by the examining doctor. Health of campers will be watched carefully. No girl will work more than 6 days a week nor more than 8 hours a day. A registered nurse is in residence at the camp and a physician is within call at Wallkill, 2 miles away. This physician will be consulted if necessary, fees to be met by the camper. The camp nurse reserves the right to send home any girl whose condition is not suitable for work at a farm camp. Parents will be promptly notified in case of emergency. Swimming will be supervised by American Red Cross life savers and instructors.

Food: A trained dietitian will supervise the planning and preparation of meals, which will be ample and well-balanced. Lunches will be taken from camp to the farms. Pasteurized milk will be used. Water will be tested regularly.

Each application blank was sent out accompanied by a letter of welcome from the director. The letter requested the applicant to notify the director as to how and when she expected to arrive at the camp and reminded her to bring her ration book. The following statement was included: "The camp offers an opportunity to gain a broader understanding and awareness of the farmer, his life, and his intensified problems. To earn his respect our attitude must be that of cooperation, pride in good workmanship, and appreciation."

Among other enclosures were a blank for a health history and health certificate, a description of the accident-insurance policy, a set of instructions for conditioning exercises, and reading sources on other such exercises and on nutrition.

A great many applicants came directly to the New York office and these the camp director interviewed personally. Others applied through their local Girl Scout office or by mail. Every applicant was informed that the work would be hard and that she would be expected to stay with it once she began. It was interesting to have a farmer report later: "Last summer the boys we had were out for a vacation, but these girls know what it's all about. They know the farmer needs help to get his crops in and they're here to work."

When asked why they wanted to come, the great majority of the applicants replied: "We want to help win the war," and this was the spirit that kept them on the job in spite of the heat and aching muscles.

The quota for the first period was reached several weeks before the camp opened, and a number of girls had to be refused or placed on the waiting list for the next period.

Selection of Farms and Placement of Workers

The Girl Scout executives had already met a number of the farmers for whom the girls were to work, in the planning committee, and had visited a number of the farms.

The assistant director of the camp was in charge of sending out the groups of girl workers. It was her responsibility to visit the farms to check up on working conditions and to obtain up-to-the-minute information with regard to the probable length of the jobs and the number of workers required. She also received from each unit supervisor a daily report on the hours that the unit had worked and the amounts earned, as well as the needs of the farm for the next day.

At the beginning of the season the employers' requests for workers came to the assistant director through the United States Employment Service. It was not possible, however, for the camp to keep the Employment Service informed constantly of changes in plans, such as having to keep a group of girls on a job longer than was expected or having to send additional girls to a farm on the second day of a job. It was therefore decided to change the plan, so that the assistant director received requests directly from the employers and reported them to the Employment Service.

Precamp Arrangements

The camp staff and the supervisors arrived at the camp a week early, the camp staff to set up tents, make up beds, and get the camp ready generally; the supervisors to get instructions on the jobs to be done so that they could instruct the girls later. These instructions were given in some cases by the farmer; in others by the county agent.

Since it was impossible for the camp authorities to have the drinking water at each farm tested regularly, it was decided that the girls would carry their own supply from the camp in vacuum jugs. The supervisors were to carry purifying agents for use if the jugs had to be refilled.

By opening day the camp, the first placements, the bus schedules, the camp program, all were in gear, ready to roll.

The Camp in Operation

The cooperative planning, in which all the groups concerned took part, soon began to pay dividends in confidence, good will, and a smoothly running project.

The currant crop was the first to be tackled. One of the growers, when his 3 tons of currants had been picked, stated:

It was the smoothest picking season I have ever had. The girls did fine work and the supervision was excellent. It made it so much easier for me. For example, I noticed that when they started picking some of the girls didn't quite fill their boxes. If I had singled out one or two and criticized them for this, they would have been hurt and perhaps buffy. This way I just told the supervisor. She spoke to the group, and we had no further trouble on this score.

The supervisor carried a first-aid kit and I didn't have to worry about sunstroke, or cuts and bruises. I knew she would take care of those things.

Another good thing was the bus transportation. It was a great relief to me not to have to worry about insurance or accidents on the road. And all the girls arrived at one time and on time, and I could start them all off together.

I'm very well pleased. I wish you'd put me down right now for 25 girls next year.

The adult supervision provided was greatly appreciated by all the farmers. As one of them put it: "Without supervision, you know how young girls are. They're like birds. If one takes a drink, then all have to go for a drink."

The record of the camp for the season was as follows:

29,326 quarts of currants picked (22 tons).
2,369 quarts of cherries.
1,363 pints of raspberries.
360 bushels of beans.
1,312 quarts of blueberries.
7,438 crates of onions.
2,815 bushels of tomatoes.
917 crates of carrots.
1,598 bushels of apples.

6,890 hours of work weeding, hoeing, haying, thinning and picking apples, picking sweet corn, and so forth.

The girls' schedule was a stiff one. They rose at 5:30 a. m. By 7 a. m., when the busses called, they had had breakfast, and in addition had done what is known in Girl Scout circles as "kapers"—on farms as chores—caring for their tents, preparing vegetables, setting tables, waiting on table, washing dishes. The girls took turns at these jobs, except for taking care of the tents, for which every girl had responsibility. They worked from 8 to 5 on the farms, with an hour for lunch, and returned to the camp about 5:30 or 6. This just about gave them time for a swim before dinner, which was at 7.

After dinner the program varied—singing, folk dancing, informal discussions, square dancing, dramatics. Taps were sounded at 9:30.

The girls stood up amazingly well under this regime. They said frankly that they had never worked so hard and they had never had so much fun. "And we've learned so much," they usually added. They grew to like and respect the farmers. The girls were greatly interested in farm life and management. They asked endless questions of the farmers, who were pleased with their interest and entirely willing to enlighten them. The girls wanted to know how much the farmer got for a crate of onions, a bag of corn, a bushel of tomatoes. And then, they would try to calculate his profit. As they worked, each in turn would suggest an item that had to be considered. For example, the farmer had to plow and cultivate the land, and plant, and hoe, and on top of that the rain might wash out his whole crop. He had to buy the baskets and crates. He had to clean the vegetables and fruits and sort and grade them. He had to have a truck, had to load it, and drive it to the city. Before they finished, they usually came to the conclusion that he had to work mighty hard for anything he made.

As one girl put it, "Tomatoes and corn will never be just tomatoes and corn to me again. Every time I see a tomato now, I'll think of how much work went into producing it."

While they were picking green tomatoes, the farmer told them that one lot was too ripe to pick for his market; they would just have to leave them on the field. The girls were so concerned about wasting these tomatoes, that they asked to pick them on their own time. They took them to camp and helped to can them, with the result that the camp has 48 quarts of tomatoes stored for use this year.

No arrangements had been made for increases in wages when girls became skilled. The rates, however, were voluntarily increased by some of the farmers.

For example, a team of three girls worked at picking sweet corn. They were instructed carefully by the farmer, who showed them how to test the corn for softness, explaining that if one soft ear was found in a load, or one bag was found short one ear, the entire load would be rejected. When he came back to check after a few days, he found the girls were doing excellently. He was so pleased that he raised their wages from 30 to 50 cents an hour. "They are doing every bit as well as my experienced workers," he said, "so I figure they ought to get the same pay."

When the girls first went into picking tomatoes they were paid by the bushel. When the assistant director of the camp called to check on conditions she found the farmer disturbed about the small amount the girls had picked. At his suggestion, the rate was raised 2 cents a bushel "to give them encouragement." The assistant director took the matter up with the president of the camp self-governing council, which consisted of one girl representative from each of the six units in camp. Her speech to her fellow workers ran something like this:

At ----- farm today the records show that the girls picked 5, 6, 7, 7½, 9, 11, 19, and 20 bushels respectively. Now we've got to do better than that. Those tomatoes are ready to be picked and the farmer's got to get them in. Besides, you know he's paying 30 cents transportation for each one of you. He's losing money on you when you pick so little. If you go out to pick, you're under obligation to him to pick at least 10 bushels, and if you stay with it you can do better than that.

The next day the lowest number picked was 11, the highest, 23, with an average of 16.

In so large a group of workers as this, there naturally were some that fell by the wayside. During the first month, 10 girls out of a total enrollment of 94, and during the second month 10 out of 97, left or were sent home because of physical disabilities or homesickness or for family reasons. On the other hand, 47 girls who had registered only for the first period remained for the second.

The total record of injuries and illnesses that required more than one visit to the camp nurse or to the physician, was as follows: Sunstroke, fainting, 1; broken ankle, 1; sprained ankle, 1; bruised ankle, 2; poison ivy, 10; mumps, 1; stomach upset, 2; cases of possible appendicitis, 4; bronchitis, 1; stepped on nail, 2; earache, 4; boils, 3; cut finger, 2; swollen glands, 1; sore throat, 2; colds, 9; lacerated foot, 2; sore back, 10. Time lost because of menstrual periods was negligible.

Girls requiring the physician's attention were taken to his office, 2 miles away, in the camp station wagon.

In September most of the girls had to leave camp to go back to school. Twenty girls were able to stay into September for short periods. These 20 stayed because "our farmer needs us." (The United States Employment Office sent 11 workers to make up for the girls who had to leave for school; and another organization, Farms for Freedom, sent 20 workers and 1 supervisor.)

Community Relations

The townspeople of Wallkill, having heard from the farmers of the good work the Girl Scouts were doing, were eager to do something for them and arranged to have a square dance in the school auditorium. They engaged a three-piece orchestra; the coal truck and the ice truck were cleaned and polished, and served to carry the girls to the school and return them to camp. Soft drinks were served; the first bottle free, the rest at the usual cost. It was a happy affair all around, but it brought up the question of dates.

On the following day, Sunday, a number of town boys called at the camp and a group of girls consulted the director about dates. The Girl Scout organization, being responsible to the parents, could not allow the girls to go off on dates separately, and the suggestion was made that they go in groups with chaperones. This was acceptable, and so the boys were invited to form a committee with several of the girls, which would investigate the possibilities and decide upon entertainment for the group. It happened that the county fair was being held the next week end, and a group of boys and girls, with several of the camp counselors, went and had a wonderful time.

Later the county agent and the United States Employment Service representative arranged a trip to Stewart Field nearby. The girls had seen the planes flying overhead and were delighted at the opportunity of seeing where they came from. An officer took them on a tour of the field and told them about the types of planes there and explained their operation.

The families of many of the farmers entertained the girls at Sunday dinner, and the girls in turn invited them to the camp for dinner and evening programs.

Appraisal and Recommendations

The project on the whole was very successful. The farmers were unanimous in their request

for the girls to return next year, in double their number if possible. The county agent and the representatives of the United States Employment Service and of the State Farm Manpower Service, all were most generous in their praise of the camp and its management, and of the performance of the girls.

The Girl Scout executives in charge of the camp, while greatly pleased, were critical too, and found a number of improvements that could be made.

Financing

Financially the camp carried itself on the \$10 a week board-and-lodging charge for July and August, while it was full. There was a small deficit in September, when the ranks were depleted because the girls had to return to school.

In the original plan a 5-day workweek was proposed, so that each girl could have 1 day a week on which she could catch up on letter writing, personal laundry, and so forth. This was done early in the season, but as the demand for workers increased, the girls worked 6 days a week, reducing their leisure time to a minimum. The unit leaders, who supervised the work in the fields, were also charged with supervising the evening and week-end programs, which seemed too heavy a program for them. The campers had too heavy a schedule of "kapers," or chores.

The director therefore recommended for the following year: (1) That additional kitchen and general help be employed in order to relieve the girls of all camp housekeeping duties except caring for their own quarters, serving meals, and washing dishes; (2) that an assistant director in charge of programs be added to coordinate outdoor living, activities, and special programs; (3) that at least three staff members, instead of two, be employed as unit leaders or supervisors for each work unit, so that one leader can remain in camp each day to be ready to take care of the unit for the evening program; and (4) that the salaries for the unit leaders be increased and, if possible, that of the assistant unit leaders also.

Earnings

Earnings did not quite come up to what had been anticipated. There were several slack periods during the first month, due to unpredictable factors. The currants were not ripe enough to pick when the girls first arrived in camp, and the first week was lost. Failure of the peach crop caused another slack period later on. The average monthly earnings for the period June 29 to July 27 were \$19.43; for the period July 27 to August 24, \$25.08. This meant that some of the girls did not earn their full board fee.

The county agent and United States Employment Service representative felt this should be corrected the following year, and the farmers agreed to accept responsibility for keeping the girls employed steadily. Also, the director felt that in order to prevent disappointment, the information sent out should tell the girls that they may not earn their full board fee.

One farmer kept 10 girls busy straight through the summer, at a variety of jobs, including painting of a tenant house, and these girls of course earned their way and more. The director felt that such arrangements should be promoted.

The unexpected change in plan through which the assistant director of the camp took over the work of receiving the requests for workers directly from the employers made the camp placement job a tremendous one, and the director recommended that in the following year a placement director be appointed early so that she could make the initial arrangements with the employers, and continue this plan through the summer. Since the placement worker had to make weekly reports from the daily reports of the supervisors, bill the growers, and pay the girls in cash weekly, it was also recommended that a supply of forms for these transactions be ordered, and that separate books for all accounts relating to hours and wages for farm work be set up.

Health and Safety

Although working conditions were generally good, the smallness of the staff made it impossible to check on the sanitary facilities of a farm before girls were placed, and the facilities were sometimes found to be inadequate. And although physical examinations were required before girls were accepted, a few who were subject to hay fever, asthma, poison ivy, and so forth, slipped through.

The director therefore recommended that in the following year the placement director check on sanitary facilities at every farm before the girls are placed, to be sure that these meet the minimum standards set up for Girl Scout camps; and that the health certificate contain the statement: "Do not consider going to farm

camp if you are susceptible to hay fever or asthma, or seriously allergic to poison ivy;" and that every application, together with the health certificate, be submitted to the camp director for approval before the applicant is accepted.

Other general recommendations were made with regard to obtaining food supplies; planning more varied lunches, bigger breakfasts, and midmorning and midafternoon snacks in the field; for camp improvement; for working with the State to obtain free transportation to and from campers' homes to camp; for providing camperships without fees for worthy girls; for giving staff members time off at intervals; for providing hot showers and heating arrangements if the camp is to be kept open in September.

On the whole, the director felt that the girls benefited from the experience. They learned work habits which should stand them in good stead when the work-a-day chapter in their lives begins; they learned a great deal about food production and about judging vegetables and fruits, which should improve them as consumers; and they learned to know the farm people and the townspeople. The experience, in short, opened a whole new world to them.

The director felt too that a great deal was accomplished in fostering better understanding between city and rural groups. Many of the girls are corresponding with the farm people. The girls are looking forward to returning, and the employers are eager to have the same girls back with them.

Mutual respect and confidence has been built up between the farmers and the Girl Scout camp executives. When the farmers, at a meeting recently held, learned that the camp needed some repairs, they offered to give a hand with the work. Similarly, when they heard that getting food for the camp had been difficult, they suggested that each of them might plant extra vegetables for the camp, one saying he could supply a bushel of peas a week, another that he could supply a bushel of tomatoes, and so on. All are looking forward to successful and happy seasons in the future.

Safety for Young Farm Workers

National Farm-Safety Week, July 23-29

"A sense of responsibility for the proper instruction in rules of safety of the many young and inexperienced persons now being employed on farms in all parts of the country," as well as constant attention to old and familiar precautions is urged on farmers and farm-work supervisors in the proclamation of the President designating the week beginning July 23 as National Farm-Safety Week. The President points out that loss of life and limb by accident among our farming population has reached an appalling figure and that the risks have lately been increased by longer hours of work and consequent fatigue.

The Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration have officially endorsed observance of National Farm-Safety Week, which is sponsored by the National Safety Council.

Farm-Safety Standards

Standards for safe employment of boys and girls in farm-work programs have been agreed on by the Children's Bureau, Office of Education, Extension Farm Labor Program, War Food Administration, and a joint committee of youth-serving organizations. The points that should be given special attention include knowledge of efficient and safe methods of work; supervision on the job by work leaders and when living in camps or farm homes by responsible adults; safe transportation; insurance; pro-

vision for first aid and for medical services; reasonable working hours, with rest and lunch periods; safe drinking water near at hand; toilets and washing facilities; sanitary and safe living conditions; wholesome foods; and plenty of sleep. The first and most important safety provisions, however, as in any program for the protection of young workers, are those of minimum age and physical stamina. Are the children old enough? Are they strong enough? According to these standards children in day-haul programs or in work camps run by recognized youth-serving organizations should be at least 14 and children living in other work camps or in farm homes should be at least 16; each child should be given a medical examination to determine his physical fitness and should have the written consent of his parents before being accepted for work.

In addition to articles that have appeared in *The Child*, the Children's Bureau has prepared the following materials for use in developing safe programs of farm work for boys and girls:

Good Conditions Make for Good Results When Boys and Girls Work on Farms. Folder 32. 1944. 4 pp.
Work Leaders for Groups of Nonfarm Youth Employed in Agriculture. Publication 305. 1944. 10 pp.
Guides to Successful Employment of Nonfarm Youth in Wartime Agriculture. Publication 290. 1943. 14 pp.
Accident Hazards to Young Workers in Wartime Agriculture. 1943. 10 pp. Mimeographed.
Summer Jobs in Agriculture. April 12, 1944. 1 p. Mimeographed.
Suggestions to Parents Whose Boys and Girls Want Summer Jobs. June 17, 1944. 1 p. Mimeographed.

I. L. O. Recommendations Regarding Employment of Young Workers

A far-reaching concern with child labor and youth employment, in its relation both to the welfare of youth and the economic well-being of nations, has characterized the work of the International Labor Organization since its beginning. At the first International Labor Conference, held at Washington in 1919, two of the six conventions adopted related to employment of children and young persons. Ten conventions dealing with child labor have been proposed in all, including the establishment of minimum ages for employment and the prohibition of night work for young persons. In 1937 the Conference took the unusual step of raising

a standard embodied in conventions that had been already adopted and had been ratified by a large number of countries, by changing from 14 years to 15 years the basic minimum age for employment in both industrial and nonindustrial undertakings.¹ The onset of the war has prevented progress in ratification of this higher standard, but the need for advance in protection of young workers was still in the forefront of plans when the 1944 Conference met. (See I. L. O. Proposals for Post-War Youth, in *The Child*, May 1944.)

¹ Exclusive of employment in agricultural undertakings and employment at sea.

The 1944 Conference, at Philadelphia, dealt with not only minimum age but also other important phases of the problem of child labor and youth employment, including guidance and apprenticeship. Protection of the oncoming generations from harmful child labor is implicit in the recommendation of the conference on the social provisions that should be inscribed in the peace settlements.

The Conference recommendations on employment, social security, and medical care, as well as those on provision for minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, include specific proposals for the protection of children and young persons. Some of these recommendations will be discussed in future issues of *The Child*. The recommendations with regard to employment of young workers in the transition from war to peace are as follows:²

Employment of Young Workers

30. (1) The policy of revising upward the school-leaving age and the age for admission to employment should be considered by all countries as a primary factor in planning employment policy for the transition period.

(2) Maintenance allowances should be granted to parents by the competent authorities during the additional period of compulsory education referred to above.

31. Student-aid programs should be developed to enable young persons above the school-leaving age to continue their education in secondary schools or high schools, and for those beyond the secondary-school level, subject to continued proof of merit, in technical or higher-education schools or courses on a full-time basis.

32. (1) Vocational-guidance services adapted to their needs should be available for all young persons, both prior to and at the time of leaving school, through the school or the employment service.

(2) Free preemployment medical examination should be provided for all young persons. The results of this examination should be incorporated in a certificate to serve as a basis for periodical reexaminations during a period to be prescribed by national laws or regulations.

(3) In countries in which war conditions and enemy occupation have undermined the health of young persons, particular attention should be given to the health supervision of such persons from the time of their admission to employment through the period of adjustment to working life, and, where necessary, measures of physical rehabilitation should be adopted.

(4) Members should cooperate, when requested, in providing for the training of medical and nursing staff, and the loan of experienced doctors, surgeons, nursing personnel, and appropriate equipment, in order to facilitate the physical rehabilitation of the young persons referred to in subparagraph (3) above.

33. (1) Young persons whose contracts of apprenticeship have been interrupted owing to the war should be entitled to resume apprenticeship on the termination of their war service.

(2) State aid should be made available to enable a person whose apprenticeship has been resumed in accordance with subparagraph (1) above to be assured of an income which is reasonable, having regard to his age and to the remuneration he would have been receiving had his apprenticeship not been interrupted.

(3) In all cases in which military service, raw-material shortages, enemy action, or other war circumstances have prevented young persons from entering or continuing apprenticeship, arrangements should be made to encourage them, as soon as circumstances permit, to resume their apprenticeship or to learn a skilled trade.

(4) With a view to encouraging the resumption of interrupted apprenticeships, arrangements should be made to review the provisions of apprenticeship contracts and to vary them where this seems equitable to take account of training, skill, or experience acquired during war service.

(5) Existing apprenticeship programs should be reexamined, in cooperation with employers' and workers' organizations, with a view to giving wider opportunities to learn a skilled trade to the younger workers who have not been able, owing to the war, to enter apprenticeship. More particularly, consideration should be given to making arrangements for varying existing restrictions on admission to apprenticeship and for taking into account any training, skill, or experience acquired during the war.

34. Employers should be encouraged to introduce programs of systematic in-plant training to enable all the young workers employed in the undertaking to acquire training or to improve their skill and broaden their knowledge of the operations of the undertaking as a whole. Such programs should be developed in cooperation with workers' organizations and should be adequately supervised.

35. In countries which have been invaded during the war, and in which there are young persons who have been compelled to abstain from work, or, without regard to their aptitudes or desires, to work for the enemy, special attention should be devoted to the readjustment of such young persons to work habits and to supplementing their vocational training.

Among the general principles laid down with regard to the organization of employment in the transition from war to peace the recommendations include the following:

Efforts should be made during the transition period to provide the widest possible opportunities for acquiring skill for juveniles and young workers who were unable, because of the war, to undertake or to complete their training and efforts should also be made to improve the education and health supervision of young persons.

In connection with methods of application of the principles the recommendations suggest that each government should arrange for the coordinated collection and utilization of as complete and up-to-date information as possible on certain aspects of employment, including:

The number and distribution of older workers, women, and juveniles who are likely to withdraw from gainful employment after the war emergency and the number of juveniles who are likely to be seeking employment on leaving school.

² International Labor Conference: Provisional Record, Twenty-Sixth Session, Philadelphia, No. 33, pp. III, IV, and XI-XIII.

SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

E M I C Program Growing

The act making appropriations for the Department of Labor for the year ending June 30, 1945, includes \$42,800,000 for the Children's Bureau to be used for grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care. The amount appropriated for this purpose for the year ending June 30, 1944, was \$29,700,000. The report of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives to accompany the 1945 appropriation bill (H. R. 4899), contains the following statement on emergency maternity and infant care:

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense).—The program to provide medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men in the armed forces of the United States was inaugurated in March 1943 and since that time has grown by leaps and bounds. The initial appropriation to carry the program for approximately 3 months in fiscal year 1943 was \$1,200,000. Regular and deficiency appropriations for fiscal year 1944 amount to \$29,700,000. It is difficult to estimate the needs for this program during the fiscal year 1945, but if present trends continue the requested amount of \$42,800,000 will perhaps be insufficient.

The program is a cooperative one, with the public-health departments of the various States handling the actual administration of the program under plans approved by the Children's Bureau. Difficulties have been encountered, as may be expected in any new program, and the committee has endeavored to meet the more serious situations that have arisen through amendments. In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, the program was confined to enlisted men of the four lower grades and that provision has been continued. The Bureau has requested, and the Budget has approved, language to permit a contribution of not to exceed 4 percent of the amount allotted to a State to be used for State administrative purposes. The committee has approved the language but has reduced the percentage to 2 percent. It is realized that the public-health departments of the States have rendered a great service and in large part the success of the program has depended upon the efficiency of the States in administering this program. It has been shown that in instances the States have expended funds that otherwise could have been used in other health and child-welfare programs. But on the other hand the States have an interest in this program the same as the Nation and should expect to carry a part of the cost of administering it.¹

The accompanying table shows the number of maternity cases and the number of infant-care cases authorized for care by State health departments in May 1944. The figures are subject to revision on the basis of final reports from State agencies.

¹ In the act as passed by the conference committee and as approved by the President on June 28, the amount allotted for administrative purposes is 2½ percent.

Emergency maternity and infant-care cases authorized during May 1944¹

(Preliminary report)

State	Maternity cases (includes new-born infants)	Infant cases—other than new-born	State	Maternity cases (includes new-born infants)	Infant cases—other than new-born
Total.....	41,768	4,418	Missouri.....	1,146	84
Alabama.....	860	35	Montana.....	156	45
Alaska.....	15	1	Nebraska.....	449	45
Arizona.....	287	27	Nevada.....	54	10
Arkansas.....	866	34	New Hampshire.....	120	0
California.....	3,187	167	New Jersey.....	879	111
Colorado.....	539	87	New Mexico.....	241	46
Connecticut.....	481	71	New York.....	3,570	609
Delaware.....	55	4	North Carolina.....	1,262	51
Dist. Columbia.....	427	105	North Dakota.....	153	41
Florida.....	738	26	Ohio.....	1,952	89
Georgia.....	782	41	Oklahoma.....	1,023	34
Hawaii.....	39	6	Oregon.....	430	32
Idaho.....	203	20	Pennsylvania.....	2,404	375
Illinois.....	1,887	165	Puerto Rico.....	171	10
Indiana.....	1,187	195	Rhode Island.....	233	20
Iowa.....	549	109	South Carolina.....	774	49
Kansas.....	957	189	South Dakota.....	199	59
Kentucky.....	851	41	Tennessee.....	526	19
Louisiana.....	433	124	Texas.....	3,409	132
Maine.....	215	11	Utah.....	304	9
Maryland.....	382	28	Vermont.....	94	32
Massachusetts.....	1,797	453	Virginia.....	676	242
Michigan.....	1,410	92	Washington.....	546	37
Minnesota.....	2,865	62	West Virginia.....	572	54
Mississippi.....	753	72	Wisconsin.....	592	87
			Wyoming.....	88	3

¹ "Cases authorized": Wives or infants under 1 year of age of enlisted men in the 4 lowest pay grades, for whom initial application has been approved and services have been authorized. A subsequent pregnancy of a woman previously cared for is counted as a new case. The report includes reopened cases of persons who have moved and have returned to the State and cases transferred from other States.

² Infant cases are included in count of maternity cases.

The authorization of 46,186 cases in May brought the total number of cases authorized for care to 355,273, of which 336,673 are maternity cases and 18,600 infant-care cases. Care of the newborn infant for the first few weeks is included in the maternity cases, as well as medical, nursing, and hospital care for the mother. The infant-care cases include immunizations of infants under 1 year of age and medical, hospital, and nursing services for sick infants. The number of infant-care cases is increasing each month.

Wives and infants of Army aviation cadets, previously excluded from the program, were made eligible for care under an amendment added in the Senate.

• THE WORLD'S CHILDREN •

Care of Soldiers' Families in Soviet Russia, 1943-44

By ANNA KALET SMITH

Office of the Chief, U. S. Children's Bureau

Proper care of soldiers' families is considered in Soviet Russia as one of the most important requisites for winning the present war against the Germans, and both the Government and the people have joined their efforts to that end. The National Government is paying allowances and pensions to soldiers' families, who comprise the great majority of the people; it allows them reductions in taxes, rent, and tuition for the children in school, and other privileges, and it has recently instituted a system of social services for them.

Government Offices Administering Aid to Soldiers' Families

Special Government offices were established throughout Soviet Russia in 1943¹ for the administration of the law on allowances, pensions, and social services for soldiers' families. These offices, which are attached to the administrative departments of the cities, districts, provinces, and republics, distribute the allowances and pensions provided by law.

In the first year of their existence the offices in the R. S. F. S. R.² investigated and registered all soldiers' families in that part of the country. In the course of this investigation 174,000 families were discovered which either were not receiving Government aid or were receiving it in smaller amounts than they were entitled to by law. With the aid of these offices the families received all the back payments due to them.

The total amount of allotments and pensions distributed to soldiers' families in the R. S. F. S. R. in 1943 was more than 6½ billion rubles.³

The offices administering aid to soldiers' families are also instrumental in obtaining for the families the various privileges allowed them by law; in addition, they help to provide the families with fuel, shoes, clothing, and other necessities, donated by official or private or-

ganizations. In 1943 the offices helped 131,000 families to obtain living quarters and 304,000 families to repair their homes; they obtained for 2½ million families plots of land and seeds for vegetable gardens and feed for cattle; they placed in employment 1,500,000 members of soldiers' families, and they distributed 120 million rubles collected from private and semiofficial sources.⁴

Aid by Collective Farms

Large-scale collections of money, food, and other necessities for soldiers' families have been organized by collective farms, trade unions, youth organizations, and others. In 1943 the collective farms⁵ grew large quantities of food above the amounts prescribed by the authorities and they donated the surplus for the benefit of soldiers' families. A group of collective farms set up a fund of 50 million rubles for the establishment and maintenance of 10 recuperation homes for children evacuated from Leningrad in the winter of 1941-42 before the Germans besieged the city. Twelve thousand children have been cared for annually in these homes.

Institutions and Other Facilities for Children

The importance of special protection for children in present-day Russia has been stressed both by the Government and the people, particularly since the predominant majority of children have fathers or mothers in the armed forces. The devastation of the war created a need for large numbers of institutions for children. A Government decree issued in August 1943 provides for the establishment of institutions for orphans and homeless children found in the territories liberated from the Germans prior to that time. These institutions, nearly all of which were in operation early in 1944,⁶ are Government-supported. There are three types of these institutions: (1) Schools for the maintenance, vocational training, and general education of children of various ages.

¹ *Pravda*, Moscow, February 28, 1944, and *Izvestia*, Moscow, August 28, 1943.

² Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic; the largest of the republics of the Soviet Union, occupying about nine-tenths of the Union territory, with two-thirds of its population.

³ The nominal foreign-exchange value of a ruble was 20 cents before 1940; its present value is not quoted.

⁴ *Pravda*, Moscow, February 28, 1944.

⁵ Farms conducted on a cooperative basis by groups of peasants who do the work, own the machinery jointly, and have the free use of the land, which belongs to the State.

⁶ *Izvestia*, February 5, 1944; *Pravda*, August 22 and November 8, 1943.

Those for the older children have a 4-year course, and are intended for 9,200 boys and girls 12 to 13 years of age; boys and girls are to be maintained in separate institutions; 9,000 children were admitted by January 1, 1944; in other institutions, intended for 18,050 boys and girls less than 13 years of age, 15,526 children were cared for as of January 1, 1944. (2) Receiving homes, with accommodations for 2,000 children. (3) Military schools, with a 7-year course, now accommodating 4,500 boys 10 to 13 years of age.

Specified Government agencies were ordered in August 1943 to provide food, furniture, bedding, medical care, and other necessities for these institutions. Provision was also made for the establishment of farms in connection with the institutions. These farms, in addition to supplying food, are to be used for training the children in farming and as their vacation places in summer. Supervision over the work of these institutions was assigned to specified agencies.

Special children's dining rooms have been established in all industrial cities; 50 such dining rooms were operating in the city of Moscow in March 1944.⁷ At the milk stations for young children over 200 million portions of milk were distributed in 1943. To assure proper vacations for children in the summer of 1944 the Council of the People's Commissars of the Soviet Union ordered⁸ that beginning June 1 at least 2,370,000 preschool and school children be placed in vacation camps in the country or in specially equipped playgrounds in cities. Preference in selection is to be given to soldiers' children. The public-health authorities were instructed to provide medical care for the children. To meet the cost of the vacations the Government contributed 164 million rubles. In addition, trade unions and other citizens' organizations have donated funds to pay the children's fare and other incidental expenses.

Efforts To Improve Medical Services for Soldiers' Families

With a view to improving the medical services for soldiers' families the Commissar of Public Health of the U. S. S. R. prescribed in February 1943 a series of measures to be taken by the health authorities of the republics and provinces. The authorities were to assure, through specially assigned officials, the proper quality of medical care and preventive treatment for soldiers' families and to arrange conferences on the improvement of these services. The

physicians in charge of child-health centers, children's clinics and similar agencies were to be ordered by their superiors to institute systematic supervision over the children's health, to send malnourished or ill children to appropriate institutions, and to assure proper health services to soldiers' families. A special official was appointed in the National Government to supervise the work of the local offices taking up complaints about unsatisfactory medical care for soldiers' families.⁹

In spite of wartime difficulties the Government has appointed additional pediatricians to the staffs of the child-health centers and children's clinics, and also, in compliance with a Government decree of November 3, 1942,¹⁰ "district pediatricians," who supervise and in other ways participate in the child-health services. The latter have been appointed in nearly every district of the R. S. F. S. R. The total number of pediatricians, all serving in Government agencies, has doubled since the war.¹¹ To this increase in medical personnel has been attributed the absence of epidemics during the present war and the reduction in the number of cases of infectious diseases; the cases of measles, for example, which increased in previous wars, were in 1943 one-third of their pre-war number.

Increased Appropriations for Child Welfare in 1944

A further expansion of the work for children is taking place in 1944 because of increased appropriations. For education, for example, the budget of the U. S. S. R. allows 21.1 billion rubles; of this amount 9.16 billion rubles are for the R. S. F. S. R., an increase over the previous year of 66 percent and 55 percent respectively. This increase is intended to meet the cost of rebuilding schools in the areas freed from the Germans and to provide instruction for the children 7 years of age who are to start school for the first time in September 1944. In the R. S. F. S. R. alone the number of these children is estimated at more than 2 million.

The education budget also includes appropriations for kindergartens and children's institutions. For the kindergartens in the U. S. S. R. 1.7 billion rubles is provided, an increase of 64 per cent over 1943; of this amount 573 million rubles is for the R. S. F. S. R. The number of children in the kindergartens is expected to reach 1,762,000 and 1,200,000 respectively.

Increasing numbers of institutions for orphans are being established in Soviet Russia.

⁹ *Sbornik Priказov i Instruktssii Narkomzdrava SSSR*, Medgiz, Moscow, 1943.

¹⁰ *Pediatrīia*, Moscow, No. 1, 1943.

¹¹ *Pravda*, February 28, 1944.

⁷ *Izvestia*, March 9, 1944.

⁸ *Izvestia*, May 14 and 18, 1944.

For 1944 the budget of the U. S. S. R. carries 1.7 billion rubles for that purpose, an increase of almost 100 percent; 1.2 billion of this amount is for the R. S. F. S. R., where by the end of 1944, 385,000 children are expected to receive institutional care.

For public health, including clinics and hospitals for mothers and children and day nurseries, the budget for 1944 allows 10.4 billion rubles in the U. S. S. R., of which 6.7 billion

rubles is for the R. S. F. S. R.; the increase is 24 percent and 14 percent respectively.

For social welfare, which includes allowances and pensions for soldiers' families, 15.4 billion rubles is allowed for the U. S. S. R., and 489 million rubles for the R. S. F. S. R., an increase of 24 percent and 35 percent respectively.¹²

¹² *Izvestia*, January 30, February 18 and March 2, 1944.

"Secours Quaker" in France

The United States Government has given permission for the American Friends Service Committee to purchase a limited amount of food in Portugal and Switzerland for children in France. The food is to be distributed by Secours Quaker, the relief agency administered by French Friends, under the supervision of the International Red Cross. The purchases, amounting to \$25,000 in Portugal and \$100,000 in Switzerland, are expected to include milk, cereals, dried fruits and vegetables, oil, and fish.

The feeding program of Secours Quaker in Marseilles, as described in a report written in

January 1944, includes distribution of canned milk, cereals, and prepared baby foods through 60 baby clinics; distribution of rice, dried beans, and canned milk through anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and social centers; supplementary food for children in families in temporary need; and supplementary food (crackers and jam with "1 drop of vitamin A and D") 3 times a week for 4,000 school children who have lost weight or failed to gain weight.

Bulletin on Relief in France, May 1, 1944. (American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

BOOK NOTES

THE WAR AND MENTAL HEALTH IN ENGLAND, by James M. Mackintosh, M. D. Commonwealth Fund, New York, 1944. 91 pp. 85 cents.

Dr. Mackintosh, who is professor of preventive medicine at the University of Glasgow, summarizes the impact of successive phases of the war upon the new soldier, the industrial worker, the housewife, the child, the hospital patient, and the student in terms of emotional response and adjustment to defense and mobilization. Taking up mobilization for peace, he traces the development of voluntary organizations for mental health and points out the need for professional education in mental health. "The psychiatric social worker," he says, "cooperates not only with the public-health nurse but with the social case worker, and in

this field also the basic problem is one of training, for with the development of an immense social-security program in Great Britain, the existing facilities for training will have to be reviewed. The immediate problem will be to provide efficient short courses of training for a multitude of men and women who have hitherto been employed in various branches of welfare work, such as public assistance and insurance." Urging that education be the central feature of a post-war program for mental health, the author goes on to say: "It is only through systematic health education, beginning with the expectant mother and carried on with unflinching continuity from infancy to adolescence in the child, that one can hope to create a generation of healthy people."

• GENERAL CHILD WELFARE •

Children's Bureau Publications

OUR CONCERN—EVERY CHILD; State and community planning for wartime and post-war security of children, by Emma O. Lundberg. Children's Bureau Publication 303. U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, 1944. 84 pp.

The importance of a unified approach to problems of child welfare is stressed throughout this bulletin. Concern for children, it is pointed out, cannot be divided into three parts—pre-war, wartime, and post-war—on a time basis. Nor can it be divided into health, education, and social welfare on a functional basis without endangering the underlying interests of the child as a whole. Unified action in planning for children and safeguarding family life is considered equally important in planning Nation-wide, State-wide, and local programs. This philosophy was recognized by the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, and the range of subject matter dealt with in this bulletin corresponds closely with that covered by the White House Conference reports.

In addition to material on the welfare of children in peace and in war and on post-war objectives, which have already appeared in *The Child* (June and July 1943), the bulletin contains sections on State and community planning for the welfare of children and on making the program known to the general public, and detailed outlines for review of conditions and services in the State and in the community. These outlines comprise nearly two-thirds of the report and cover the various aspects of a unified program for children—health conservation, education, library service, facilities for recreation, child labor and youth employment, social services for children, economic aid to families, families and their dwellings, children in migrant families, and children in minority groups. An outline of special wartime needs and services and a suggested inventory of community resources are included.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE EXPENDITURES IN WARTIME. Children's Bureau Publication 302. U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, 1944. 70 pp.

To show the effect of the war on community expenditures for health and welfare services is the purpose of this report, prepared by the Division of Statistical Research. It is based on statistics from 30 urban areas cooperating with the Children's Bureau in the social-statistics project.

Total expenditures for health and welfare services were less by one-fifth in 1942 than in 1940 in the areas covered by the study. This decrease occurred in spite of an increase in four of the five fields covered—health services, 20 percent; group-work and leisure-time activities, 18 percent; child-welfare services, 9 percent; and planning, financing, and coordinating services, 8 percent. In the largest field—relief and family welfare—expenditures dropped nearly 40 percent, and this enormous drop (from \$360,000,000 in 1940 to \$221,000,000 in 1942) was responsible for the decrease in total expenditures. Increased employment and increased incomes resulting from wartime labor demands doubtless accounted for the large reductions in relief and family-welfare expenditures reported by almost every area.

The proportion of public funds in expenditures in each of the major fields of service was less in 1942 than in 1940. Federal funds dropped from 36 to 24 percent of the total. The most notable increase in source of funds was in income from persons receiving service, which constituted almost twice as great a proportion of total expenditures as in 1940.

Individual areas showed wide variations from this general pattern. In connection with the analysis of expenditures in each field of service, percentage changes in expenditures by area are shown graphically, and one section discusses local factors influencing changes in expenditure. Appendix tables give the health and welfare expenditures of each of the 30 areas in detail.

Single copies of this report can be obtained from the Children's Bureau on request.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY AND INFANT CARE. Folder 29. 8 pp. 1944.

IF YOUR BABY MUST TRAVEL IN WARTIME. Children in Wartime No. 6. Bureau Publication 307. 24 pp. 1944.

MAINTAINING WELL-BABY CLINICS IN EVERY COMMUNITY. Folder 31. 4 pp. 1944.

Go-To-School Drive Organized

To get boys and girls of high-school age, especially those working during the summer, to enroll in high school at the beginning of the fall term is the aim of a go-to-school drive announced by the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, and the War Manpower Commission, in which the Office of War Information is cooperating. Schools, parent-teacher associations, and various public and private agencies are joining in the drive.

Enrollment for a well-balanced program of school and supervised work is considered as an acceptable alternative for enrollment in a regular full-time course, where personal or labor-market situations make this advisable.

Suggestions for activities by community committees promoting go-to-school campaigns are available from the Children's Bureau.

Summer Institute

The University of Washington Graduate School of Social Work, as part of its summer sessions planned to meet the accelerated demand for trained social workers in wartime, will offer an intensive summer institute (July 27 to August 2). The institute includes two courses: Understanding human behavior and its motivation (given in collaboration with the school of nursing education) and psychiatry in case work.

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